

THE NEW YORK PRESS. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Late Elections—Their Lesson to the Administration.

When Louis Napoleon, in his brilliant Italian campaign of 1859, reached the famous Austrian Quadrilateral, and discovered there that with a further advance the war must assume proportions which he was not prepared to meet, he wisely sounded a parley, arranged an armistice, and made a treaty of peace. This is the lesson which the late elections convey to the Administration. This lesson is the crowning result of these elections. They mark the line of another quadrilateral beyond which it is dangerous to pass. They call for a parley, an armistice, and a treaty of peace with Congress. President Johnson, in his late campaign through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, on the merits of his controversy with Congress, left the Constitution from point to point, in the hands of the people, and the people, from the Schuylkill to the Wabash, have emphatically decided the case in favor of the Southern restoration plan embodied in the Constitutional amendment of Congress.

The case, we say, is decided; for that the elections of November will run in the same channel as those of September, there is no reason to doubt. What, then, is the course which President Johnson ought now to pursue in deference to this overwhelming pressure of Northern public opinion? It is to restore the next Congress to the position of the restoration ultimatum of the present Congress, so that in continuing his fight all the odds will be against him to the end of his term of office, and his Administration will hardly take a bigger risk in history than those of Pierce and Buchanan. But we regard it as impossible that a statesman of the strong practical common sense and large experience of Mr. Johnson can adhere to a line of policy which has manifestly failed beyond redemption. The course which he has pursued in the late Philadelphia gold gambling scandal is an entirely preposterous idea; and yet to do away with such wicked inventions and such unjust suspicions, it becomes the duty of the President to resign to the country and to himself to place himself at once en rapport with the will of the people.

The Elections and the Restoration of the Union.

The result of the recent elections is entitled to very grave consideration in all the States and by all the parties to be affected by it. It announces the verdict of the people upon the great political question which awaits solution—the restoration of the Southern States to their share of political power in the general Government; and it establishes the political character of Congress throughout the whole of President Johnson's term of office. It has decided that the Democratic party as such shall not decide where, nor how, that restoration shall take place; and it has also decided, though with less directness and emphasis, that it shall not take place upon the President's policy of admitting members from those States into Congress as a matter of right, and without conditions to be imposed by law. It has also decided that the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress ought to be ratified and become valid as part and parcel of that instrument, before this restoration takes place at all.

In our judgment the public welfare demands that this decision should be accepted, and respected, by the whole country—by the North and by the South, and by the President himself, as well as by the people. The South is the problem. The very necessity of the case seems to us a strong reason for such a course. It is a decision from which there is no appeal. Two years from now, if it is true, the people may be able to tell in what dangers and disasters the nation may be mean while involved? Every dictate of safety and every interest of the country demand that the Union should be restored at the earliest possible moment. The South is especially interested in this, because until that is done it can have no voice whatever in national affairs, and all its material, social, and pecuniary interests must be seriously impaired. The President is equally interested in the same result, because it is the only thing which can give scope to the exercise of the legitimate functions of his high office, and afford him the political support which he needs. Of the House of Representatives, as now constituted, the Union party has more than two-thirds. The President is, therefore, powerless to arrest any measure of legislation upon which they may be united—powerless even to prevent its enactment, if that should be resolved on as a party measure. The admission of loyal members from the South would afford a counterpoise to this ascendancy, which, without deterring the Union majority, would put an effectual check upon the extreme action of its most reckless members.

It may be urged that Congress has no right to assert to the amendment as a condition of representation in Congress. We admit it—we do not believe the right exists. But if the people assert and exercise it, where lies the remedy? The case cannot be carried into any court. The President has no power to redress the wrongs in the amendment, nor to force members into Congress against the will of Congress itself. Besides, this requirement is not put into the form of any law; it is simply acted upon, not asserted—and it is not easy to see, there-

fore, how constitutional objections can be made to reach it. If members vote against admission, and the people sustain them in so doing, we do not see how either course of the President can take cognizance of their action; still less how it can be reversed. The Southern States are unquestionably called upon to sacrifice something of their power and pride, in order to resume their relations to the Federal Government. They are asked to assent to a change in the basis of representation, which will somewhat diminish their numbers, and to a temporary exclusion from office of certain classes of their people. In neither case is there anything calculated to humiliate or degrade them. It may seem to them that the national Government should be put under a ban in official service; but this is one of the legitimate and usual consequences of failure in such a contest as the one now before us. It was among the risks they encountered. It is no more humiliating for them to lose political power than to lose property, liberty, and life as a result of defeat in a rebellion against the national authority. The whole question with them turns upon considerations of interest—their honor and their pride are not involved. Will they lose more than they will gain by accepting the amendment? Will the power and the influence they will secure in the national councils be worth to them more or less than that which they sacrifice in the effort to regain it? These are questions for themselves to answer, and upon their answers to them their nation should be guided.

Nor will it be wise for the South to leave out of view the probable consequences of refusing to accept the amendment as the basis of restoration. They cannot doubt that the effect of refusal will be to strengthen the radical sentiment which already demands more extreme conditions and threatens the most ultra and destructive measures. That sentiment is not yet dominant in the Union party, but it is being strengthened again, as it has been hitherto, by unwise action on the part of the President and the Southern States. At almost any time during the last session of Congress it might have been disarmed and overthrown, if the resistance to the Union party on the part of the President had been less indiscriminate and more judicious; and even as it was, it failed to carry any of its extreme and violent measures. If the President and the Southern States will accept the popular decision just pronounced as entitled to respect, and afford, by judicious and moderate action, a basis for the more moderate and discreet portion of the Union party to act upon, we are confident that all the difficulties may yet be overcome. The people are not revengeful nor irrational in their temper or their views. They do not seek or desire the degradation of the South, nor do they endorse or approve the ill-will and cruel schemes of Butler, Stevens, and their confederates. But they believe the Constitutional amendment to be essentially just, and its adoption necessary to the peace and safety of the nation. Hostility and bitter resentment are the result of more extreme positions, and thus strengthen the faction from which the country at large, and especially the South, has the most to fear; and it cannot possibly change or improve the action of Congress for at least three years to come.

Mr. Johnson's Policy and the American Credit Abroad.

The English papers call attention to the fact that American speculators are actively engaged in buying up the 7 per cent. cotton bonds of the Confederacy, and selling United States Five-twenties. They note the fact that the latter have been sold to the extent of millions in Europe, while the cotton bonds are bought at an advance of 1 or 2 per cent. in London, Liverpool, and Manchester. "Possibly," says a correspondent of the Morning Post, "when our best customers have obtained a sufficient amount, the integrity of repudiating a loan made by foreigners on the special hypothecation of cotton will be vehemently asserted by the Yankees themselves, and demands a re-arrangement of credit, and the bondholders will obtain their rights, the more especially as every man in the South, as stated by General Lee in his evidence before the Committee of Congress, is desirous of recognizing and paying this loan." He then attempts to explain the selling of the Five-twenty bonds, upon a theory which, however worthless in itself, deserves the attention of those business men who think that Copperhead politics are not the foes of financial prosperity. "President Johnson," he says, "desires the existing radical legislation, which has usurped the power of Congress, as a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, but which is in fact a Congress of only part of those States. Now, if this is the true legal definition of the present Congress, I have no hesitation in saying that until the Southern States are restored to Congress, and recognize in Congress the debts that Congress, during their exclusion, has contracted, that the Five-twenty bonds, and all other debts raised by that Congress, are illegal according to the Constitution of the United States."

It is plain that this whole statement is advanced in the interest of the English capitalists who invested their money in the Rebel bonds, and have not yet abandoned the hope of getting some of it back from the United States Treasury. We do not believe that many Americans are stupid enough to buy the Rebel cotton bonds, and we know there is not one American in a hundred, of respectable business judgment, who has sold Five-twenties from a doubt of their permanent value. We do know, however, that since the close of the war the bankers and people of England and Germany have steadily and largely bought them, and we have deeply regretted that so much of our debt should be allowed to pass into foreign hands.

But now it is generally insinuated that the large sales of United States securities in foreign markets is not due to the eagerness of Europeans to purchase, but to the anxiety of Americans to sell. Precisely as the Randall Convention caused an advance in Rebel bonds, so the speeches of Andrew Johnson have inspired their holders with new hope. This is the true point which the English papers make—that President Johnson, by declaring Congress an illegal and unconstitutional body, has given speculators an opportunity of shaking the credit of the United States. They have taken his words into the London Exchange and the Bourse, and traded upon them to the possible injury of our securities. They have done this by means of advancing Rebel bonds. No one can deny that the logic in the last paragraph we quoted is sound, however false the argument. If Congress is, indeed, illegal, unconstitutional, and without authority to pass the Civil Rights bill; if its acts do not bind the Rebel States, because they had no part in making them; if the Representatives of the loyal States are not Congress, and all this Mr. Johnson asserts—then indeed ought to pass the legislation in question, and the value of United States bonds depends upon the endorsement of the Rebel States, who would be glad to buy Five-twenties at a low rate, with the certainty of their risk, and can find no better means to bear the market than the policy of Andrew Johnson. He has bitterly opposed the Constitutional amendment, of which the fourth section forever and perpetually prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt.

The passage of this amendment would, as all his followers know, and at once all these London and English schemes to depreciate national securities; but, until the people have ratified it, and silenced the atrocious calumny that Congress is an illegal body, we may expect to be threatened with the whole Rebel debt in addition to our own, and with pretended doubts of the validity of United States bonds. Mr. Johnson is doing more to injure American credit abroad than all the Rebel and speculator combined, and there is not a man, woman, or child who holds a Five-twenty or Seven-thirty bond, who does not directly profit by the recent triumphs at the polls. In sustaining Congress and the Constitutional amendment, the people have declared that the national debt is to be paid to the last dollar, while of the Rebel debt not one cent shall ever be redeemed.

Europe and the Eastern Question.

The times have changed since the eloquence of Edward Livingston and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster enlisted the sympathies of the American people in behalf of the insurrectionary Greeks. When Mustapha Pacha now woos the revolted Cretans back to their allegiance with strains which mildly echo the persuasive appeals of Doctor-General Butler to the people of Louisiana, an instinct of consistency may naturally enough restrain American statesmen from hastily advocating the cause of Rebels. What is it to us now that the "olives of peace" are trampled by the "vipers of the East"? Mr. Seward's commissioner-extraordinary, Mr. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, has offered the alliance of the United States to the Czar over a battery of champagne corks at Moscow, and our Russian journalists, taking the will of Fox for the deed of America, are loudly encouraging the Pan-Hellenic subjects of the Sultan, to rise every where upon their tyrant, and are threatening Western Europe with a new crusade of the Greek Cross, in which the fleets of the American Union shall keep the Bosphorus against the iron-clads of France and England, while the monitors of Alexander II. perform the less arduous but equally honorable task of protecting "American interests in the Baltic," by defending Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

But so far are the masses of the American people from responding to these noble outcries of Hellenic patriotism and of insouciant enthusiasm, that not even by the news of an Anglo-French interference to prevent the Porte from ceding an island in the Egean Sea as a naval depot to the United States, can we be fastidiously led into bestowing such attention upon the present aspects of the "Eastern question" in Europe as its actual and prospective importance to all civilized Christendom really merits. We find Count Bismarck putting it forward as a claim of honor upon the Legislature of Prussia, should vote the Government a loan of sixty millions of thalers, that "the Eastern question threatens Europe with new and perilous complications," and Prince Gortchakoff, negotiating from St. Petersburg to the Pyrenees to confer with the Emperor Napoleon over the magical waters of Biarritz, may be sure that the Russian circular announcing to Europe the emancipation of the Czar from the influence of the "Eastern question" upon a full provision of coming contingencies, and that the Eastern question is indeed even now bringing forth for the world a season of storm and stress still more prodigious than the tempest which, rising a cloud not bigger than a man's hand, in little Schleswig, has broken this year broken in thunder over all Central Europe.

It is very likely that the stories now everywhere current of revolt and disaffection among the Christians of Turkey, and the insurrection generated. One of the leading journals of England, indeed, does not hesitate to tax the Russians and Mr. Reuter with inventing between them a pretty narrative of the whole revolution of the children of Jupiter in Crete, which, we know, was as a romance under his Greek name of Hermes as under his Western title, and St. Paul quotes with approval the Cretan poet who brands his countrymen as evil beasts, "and always ready to disturb a sign of order; and the rule of the Turks in Europe has come to be so entirely a matter of political expediency and diplomatic skill on the part of the European powers, which have had an interest in keeping it up, that if France, and Austria, and Russia choose to consider European Turkey to be in a state of insurrection, European Turkey, to all intents and purposes, will really be in such a state. The heterogeneous character of the Christian populations of European Turkey, by making it certain that no new, and great, and orderly, and respectable Christian State could possibly emerge from the dissolution of the Ottoman dominion, has heretofore made it obvious that if the camp of the Turks on the Bosphorus should be broken up, and the successors of Mahomed the Victorious should be driven from the throne which for four centuries they have held, Russia would have a far better chance than any other European power of administering the estate of Abraham in the East. But the events of the present year, which have so greatly modified the position of the two great German powers, have put a new face upon things in the East. Prussia, advanced to the practical dominion of Germany, has both a larger interest than she ever had before, and wields more ample means, to curb the development of the gigantic empire with which she must henceforth dispute the control of the Baltic sea. Austria, definitely pressed to the eastward, and Italy, converted by the acquisition of Venetia from the deadly foe into the probable future ally of Austria in the Mediterranean, have now a joint interest with France and England in preventing the appearance of a Constantinople of a flag which already flies from the mouths of the Neva to the shores of the Pacific, and from the White Sea to the Black. Under these new conditions of the Eastern problem, it is beginning to be desirable as it has heretofore been undesirable, for Western and Central Europe, that the anomalous and provisional situation of the Christian provinces of Turkey should be brought to an end.

For Russia a decisive settlement of the Eastern question in the hands of the Rebel power, yet clearly means the definite defeat of all the Russian designs upon Constantinople and the Bosphorus; but Russian statesmen of the annexationist type may very plausibly persuade themselves that if any other power yet remains to Russia, it must be clutched at once, and while the triple transformation of Italy and Germany and Austria is still in the incipient stages. One of the points most vital to the success of Russia in the East, is the long waiting to play for the Turkish inheritance, has already been snatched from her at the crisis of the recent German war by the far-sighted French sovereign, when the people of Moldo-Wallachia were induced to elect French agents to elect Prince Charles of Hohenzollern for their hereditary ruler or Hospodar; and Prince Charles thus elected was persuaded by a French diplomat to take his carpet-bag and gallop to Bessarabia, before either the Sultan or the Kaiser or the Czar very clearly knew what had actually been done. By this move not only has a barrier been set up in the face of the Russian vanguard on the Danube, but the anti-French feeling has been turned towards the Balkan and the Bosphorus, and the Lower Danube and the Black Sea, and the Pan-Hellenic dream of a new Byzantine empire has been confronted by perils more direct than those of a Russian protectorate. As no one of the powers directly interested in the future of European Turkey, therefore, has anything of consequence to gain by the perpetuation of the state of things established in 1856, and as the most ambitious and unwise of these powers, Prussia, has everything to lose from a protected and pacific development of the new elements now at work in the Levant, it is altogether probable both that the "Eastern question" will be rapidly forced into the foreground of European politics, and that the resources of diplomacy will be found unequal to its solution.

THE LAST PHILADELPHIA CANARD.—It is now evident that the Philadelphia canard about the President and the Attorney-General, now concocted, like the Howard proclamation, for effect upon the gold market. But we call the Associated Press to the fact that its fabrication was telegraphed by their agents to the city of Washington, where it might have been promptly exposed. This matter demands an immediate investigation. The Associated Press has been pretty badly managed of late, and this last offense ought to secure a reform.—N. Y. Herald.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, KNIVES, and PAPER AND TABLE KNIVES, SOUSBOIRS, L. V. HELMOLD'S, 111 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A. Dealers in all Government Securities, OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT. Co. lectures made. Stocks Bought and Sold a Commission. 112 1/2 St. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely NEW MANAGEMENT. DIRECTORS. JOSEPH T. BAILEY, Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers. EDWARD B. ORME, Of J. F. & E. B. Orme, Dealers in Caraculins. NATHAN HILLES, President of the Second National Bank. WILLIAM ERVIN, Of Myers & Ervin, Flour Factors. ORGOD WELSH, Of S. W. Welsh, Commission Merchants. BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Of B. Rowland, Jr. & Brother, Coal Merchants. SAMUEL A. BISHAM, Of Samuel Bisham & Son, Wholesale Grocers. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank. PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 824 1/2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT IN AMERICA IS THE SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. HARNESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U.S. WAGON HARNESSES, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESSES, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 215 N. 114 MARKET Street.

FERTILIZERS. BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, FLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 510 S. No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27 THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES WILL HEAT Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms, AT LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 100 feet; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 30 inches in bore each; steam, 25 lbs. Pressure in United States currency. Freight capacity, 400 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons. In 24 hours order. For particulars apply to W. B. GALLAGHER, No. 208 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, or to JOHN G. WILSON, No. 1225 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing weekly, carrying the United States mail. CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, October 17. CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, October 20. CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 27. CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 31. Each succeeding Saturday, on Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday. First Cabin, Gold, \$30. Steerage, Currency, \$10. To London, \$10. To Paris, \$10. To Havre, \$10. To Bremen, \$10. To Antwerp, \$10. To Rotterdam, \$10. To London, \$10. To Paris, \$10. To Havre, \$10. To Bremen, \$10. To Antwerp, \$10. To Rotterdam, \$10. For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA DELPHIA STEAM PROPELLER COMPANY. Dispatch Swiftly to New York and Boston, leaving daily at 12 M. and 9 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern Lines. Freight and Passage terms, apply to WILLIAM BARRI & CO., No. 125 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE UNDERIGNED HAVE LEASED THE KENNINGTON SCREW DOCK, with all the machinery and the patron of the Dock, to be used for the repair of vessels, or to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give particular attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Calls and orders, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated Patent Metallic Composition for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms. JOHN R. HAMMITT, Kennington Screw Dock, 116 DELAWARE Avenue, above 14th Street.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ROBERT GILLEN, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Rebecca GilLEN, widow of said deceased, has filed in said Court an inventory and appraisal of the personal property which she claims to retain under the will of said ROBERT GILLEN, and the same will be taken and approved by the Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1866, unless exceptions be filed thereto. JOSEPH C. FERGUSON, Attorney for Widow.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CALDWELL, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of FOWLER, SEIG & CO., No. 120 North 2nd Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October instant—THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY. Also, the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises at GILBERT WILSON'S, No. 1225 MARKET Street: 27 complete, empty HUGHESIAN'S PATENT, etc. etc. Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M. P. C. ELLMANN, Philadelphia, October 15, 1866.

DRURY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only way to get Drury Wells clean and a new carpet for less price. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Furniture, 216 1/2 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1861, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7-30s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 121

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC. FINE GOLD WATCHES. To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewellery, etc. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., Having increased their facilities for FINE WATCH REPAIRING, Invite the attention of the public. All work warranted for one year.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices.—The Musical Boxes playing from \$4 to 10 beautiful sets. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC. FINE GOLD WATCHES. To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewellery, etc. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., Having increased their facilities for FINE WATCH REPAIRING, Invite the attention of the public. All work warranted for one year.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices.—The Musical Boxes playing from \$4 to 10 beautiful sets. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth, BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704